

S
020.82
L 8R
1968

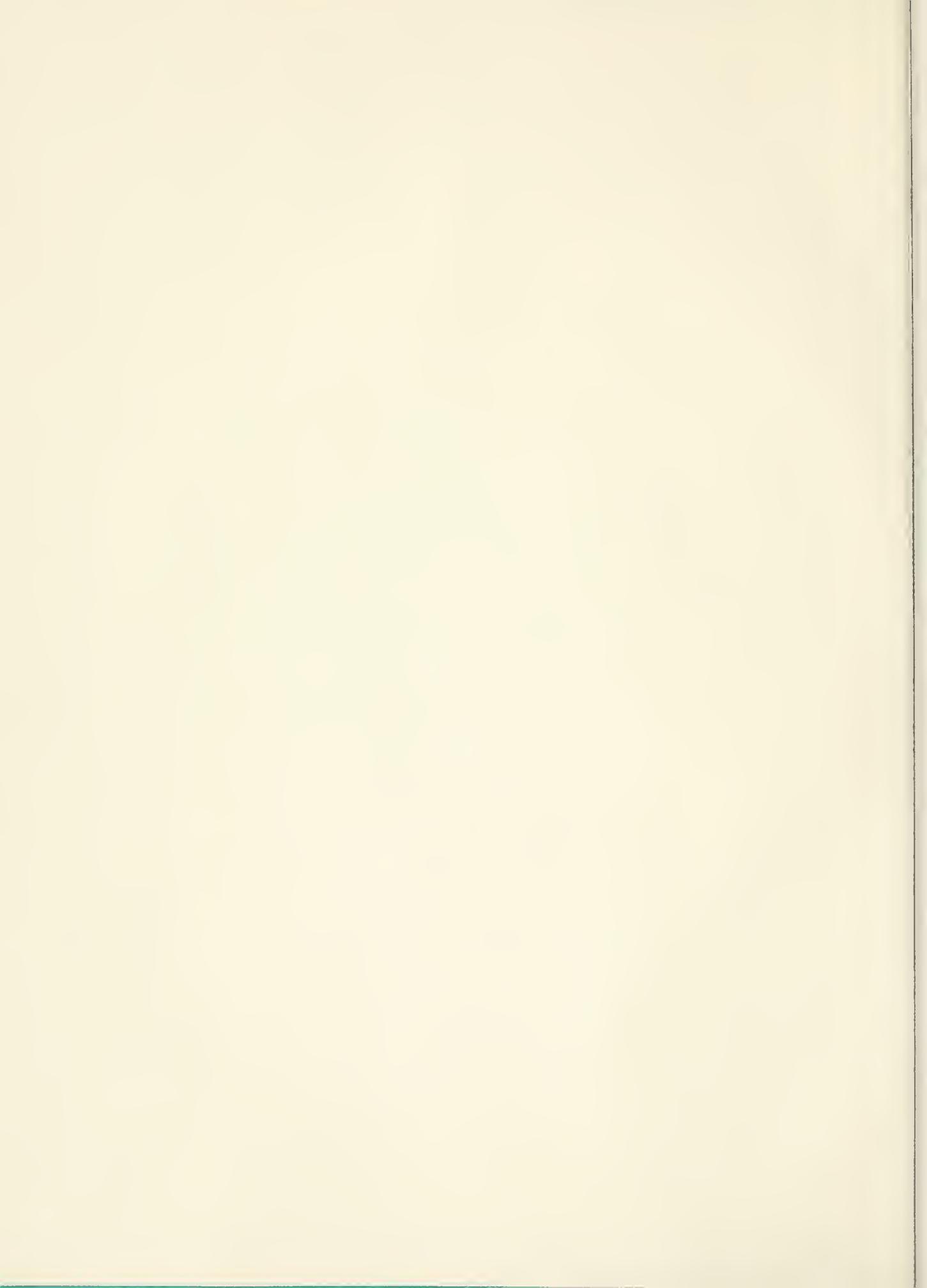


Montana State Library



3 0864 1003 9883 6





DEC 6 1968

STATE DOCUMENTS

Biennial Report

MONTANA
STATE LIBRARY
COMMISSION

December 1, 1968



MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
COMMISSION

BIENNIAL REPORT

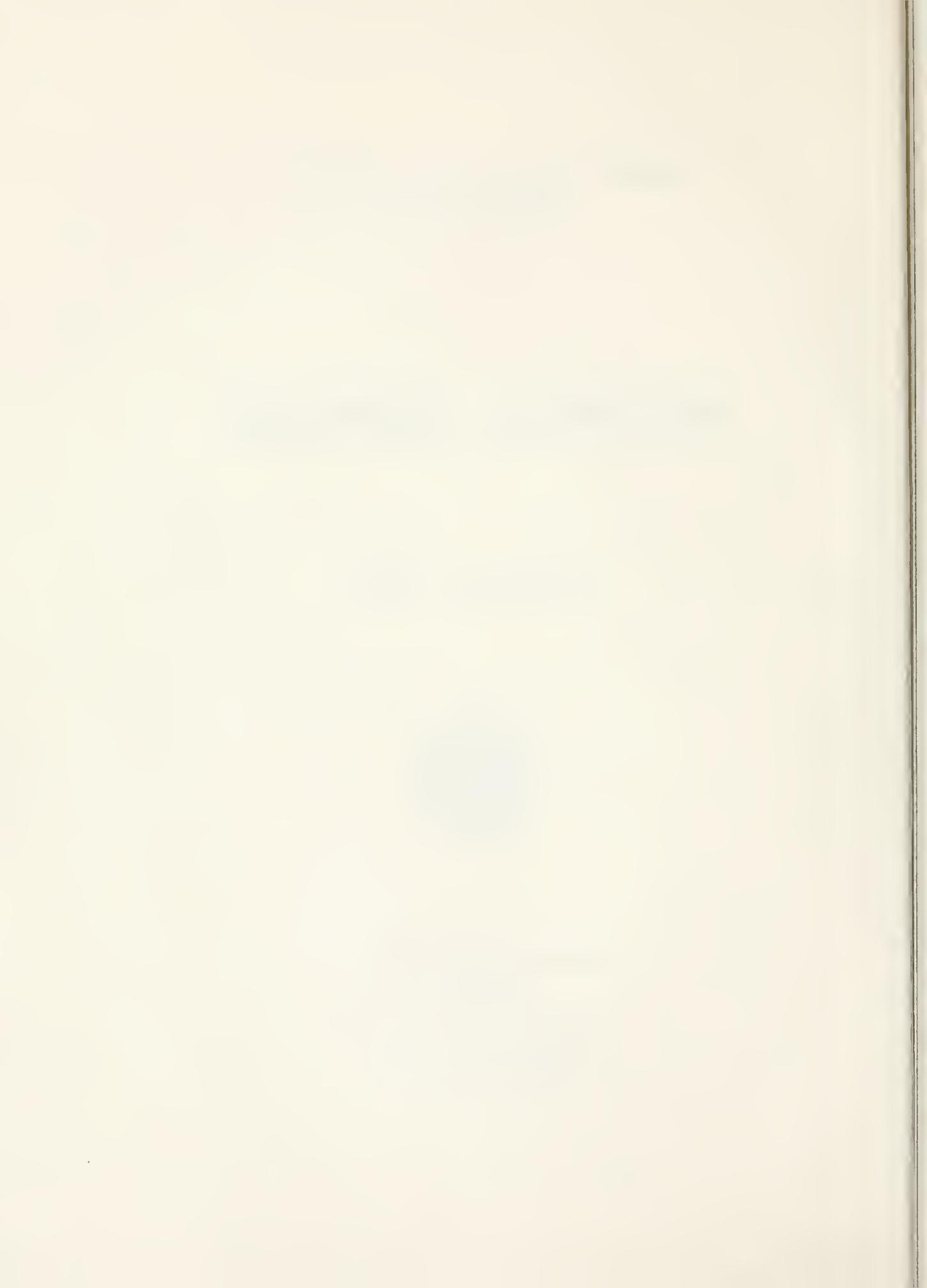
December 1, 1968



RUTH O. LONGWORTH
LIBRARIAN

Telephone: 442-3260, Ext. 304
930 East Lyndale Avenue

Helena, Mont. 59601



Letter of Transmittal

Helena, Montana
930 East Lyndale Ave.
December 1, 1968

The Honorable Tim Babcock
Governor of Montana
The Capitol
Helena, Montana

Dear Governor Babcock:

I have the honor of submitting to you the report of the State Library Commission for the current biennium. It is hoped that this Report will reflect the continuing effort being made by the State Library Commission and the personnel of the Montana State Library to furnish efficient and effective library services to the citizens of Montana.

Respectfully,
Ruth O. Longworth
Librarian

"A state without adequate library service is like an individual without adequate education. Governments as well as individuals must have and use the full record of knowledge if they are to realize their potentialities."— Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, A.L.A., 1963.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	3
Montana State Library Commission.....	6
Members of the State Library Commission.....	7
Montana State Library.....	8
Publications	11
State Library Legislation	12
Distribution of State Documents	12
Library Development	12
Public Library Construction	13
Interlibrary Cooperation	13
State Institutional Library Service	14
Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped	20
Budget Request for 1969-71 Biennium.....	22
Recommendations	22
State Appropriations	23

Montana State Library Commission

The State Library Commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor for a three year term and two ex-officio members: the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Librarian of the University of Montana.

The Commission is the governing body of the Montana State Library and determines broad policy for its operation. It appoints the State Librarian to serve as its executive officer and approves the appointment of other professional staff.

In 1965 the Legislative Assembly revised the law, giving more specific responsibilities and powers. Section 44-131 in the Revised Codes of Montana, provides that the State Library Commission shall have the power:

- (1) To give assistance and advice to all tax-supported or public libraries in the state and to all counties, cities, towns or regions in the state which may propose to establish libraries, as to the best means of establishing and improving such libraries;
- (2) To maintain and operate the state library and make provision for its housing;
- (3) To accept and to expend in accordance with the terms thereof any grant of federal funds which may become available to the state for library purposes;
- (4) To make rules and regulations and establish standards for the administration of the state library, and for the control, distribution and lending of books and materials;
- (5) To serve as the agency of the state to accept and administer any state, federal or private funds or property appropriated for or granted to it for library service or to foster libraries in the state and to establish regulations under which funds shall be dispersed;
- (6) To provide library services for the blind;
- (7) To furnish, by contract or otherwise, library assistance and information services to state officials, state departments and residents of those parts of the state inadequately serviced by libraries;
- (8) To act as a state board of professional standards and library examiners and develop standards for public libraries and adopt rules and regulations for the certification of librarians.

These responsibilities are carried out through the Montana State Library now located in Helena.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Honorable Harriet Miller State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Mr. Earle Thompson Dean of Libraries, University of Montana

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Mr. William L. Baillie, Great Falls Term Expires May 22, 1969
Mrs. A. O. Pemberton, Broadus May 22, 1970
Mr. Mike Traynor, Scobey May 22, 1971

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Mrs. Norman Ackley	Lewistown
Mrs. Wallace Perham	Glendive
Mrs. R. C. Dillavou	Billings
Miss Elizabeth Ireland	Helena
Miss Margaret Fulmer	Great Falls
Mrs. D. C. Warren	Glendive
Mrs. John B. Fraser	Billings
Mrs. Peter Sattler	Glendive
Mrs. Leo C. Graybill	Great Falls
Miss Mary M. Condon	Helena
Mrs. Frank Fulton	Plevna
Dr. Amos R. Little	Helena
Mrs. R. L. Ewing	Bozeman
Mrs. J. B. Mast	Bozeman
Mrs. Joe King, III	Winnett
Miss Kathleen Campbell	University of Montana, Missoula
Mrs. Walter Houchen	Fairview

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY

The Montana State Library has two prime responsibilities:

- Library service to State Government and to other libraries in the state.
- Administration of the program of library development, designed to provide library service of high quality to every resident of Montana.

In order to carry out these responsibilities, the State Library divides its functions into three types of activity (see chart on opposite page):

- **Administration.** Fiscal accounting, budget preparation, publications and reports, personnel administration and building maintenance.
- **General Library Service.** Acquisition and technical processing, loan service, reference service, state documents distribution and service to the blind and physically handicapped.

- **Library Development.** Consultative services, library construction, library resources, standards and certification, Education: workshops and institutes; scholarships, service to State institutions.

There is considerable overlapping of the functions of the library and inter-dependence of one activity upon another. In the program of library development where consultation service is given in a small library to encourage membership in a system of libraries, there is immediate need of the loan of books and library materials. In developing the libraries in the institutions, most of the activities listed under the library development program and those under general library service are necessary to establish service.

For this reason the State Library Commission in presenting its budget request for the forthcoming biennium has asked that the appropriation be designated for one comprehensive program, sufficient in amount to provide for all services and to match the federal funds available to Montana under the Library Services and Construction Act.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

(Three members appointed by the governor; the librarian of the University of Montana; and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.)
Determines broad policy for the operation of the state library; appoints state librarian; approves appointment of other professional staff; approves biennial budget request.

STATE LIBRARIAN

Executive officer of the commission; directs and administers program of state library.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

Consultative Services

Advice and assistance to libraries, library boards, and community groups in development of adequate local library service.

Construction

Administration of Title II, Library Services and Construction Act, and other programs to assist in development of adequate physical facilities for libraries.

Library Resources

Identify, coordinate and develop all resources for library use, both within libraries and within the state.

Standards and Certification

Development and implementation of standards for public libraries, and certification of library personnel.

Education: Workshops and Institutes; Scholarships

In-service training for personnel employed in the public libraries of the state; support of attendance of such personnel at workshops and institutes of short duration as well as at graduate degree programs in library schools.

State Institutions

Development of library service in hospitals and correctional institutions of the state designed to meet standards of adequacy.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Personnel administration; office service; fiscal accounting; preparation of reports and publications; including quarterly **Montana Libraries**; maintenance of liaison with other departments of government and appropriate organizations; building maintenance.

Administration of Title II, Library Services and Construction Act, and other programs to assist in development of adequate physical facilities for libraries.

Library Resources

Identify, coordinate and develop all resources for library use, both within libraries and within the state.

Standards and Certification

Development and implementation of standards for public libraries, and certification of library personnel.

Education: Workshops and Institutes; Scholarships

In-service training for personnel employed in the public libraries of the state; support of attendance of such personnel at workshops and institutes of short duration as well as at graduate degree programs in library schools.

State Institutions

Development of library service in hospitals and correctional institutions of the state designed to meet standards of adequacy.

GENERAL LIBRARY SERVICE

Acquisitions and Technical Processing

Acquiring and preparing for use appropriate materials for the state library.
Loan Service
Lending such materials to public and other libraries within the state, to persons in communities without library service, and to state officials, staff of state departments and state institutions.

Reference Service

Providing information service on request, including use of higher sources in the state and beyond the state's boundary when not available in Montana.

State Documents Distribution

Maintaining a document depository system to insure availability of state publications throughout the state; maintaining collection in the state library for loan to non-depository libraries.

Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped

Serving handicapped readers throughout the state with Talking Books, large-print material, and appropriate devices; contracting with the Seattle Public Library for service to Montana's Braille readers.

STAFF
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY

Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth	Librarian
David Hoffman	Coordinator of Library Development
Alene Cooper	Administrative Assistant
Frank Lowrance	Coordinator of Grant Programs
Mrs. Florena Vinal	Reference and Acquisitions Librarian
James Flick	Special Services Librarian
Mrs. Thyra Clay	Readers Services Librarian
James Moody	Librarian, Montana State Prison
Mrs. Carmen Woods	Accounting Clerk III
Judy Hester	Senior Secretary
Joyce McKay	Secretary
Joan Duncan	Library Assistant
Darleen Tiensvold	Readers Services Assistant
Joan Jezick	Acquisitions Assistant
Lorraine Russell	Clerk-Typist
Donna O'Leary	Clerk-Typist
Hazel Romasko	Clerk-Typist
LeRoy Bucy	Shipping and Inventory Clerk
George Blank	Janitor

SERVICES

Acquisitions

The book collection of the State Library has been increased by the addition of 11,309 books during fiscal '68, 765 were withdrawn, making a total of 103,967 volumes in the collection. The technical processing department has cataloged and processed 7,972 books for other libraries, making a total of 19,281 books processed during fiscal '68.

Circulation

A total of 48,640 books have been circulated during the past year; 1,388 inter-library loans were processed and 45 book exhibits were distributed. No total has been kept of the number of reference questions which have been answered. This service continues to expand as library use generally is increased and the staff spends a large portion of its time in reference.

Service to other offices of State Government continues to expand. Very nearly every office has used the State Library to a degree and in the case of some of the larger offices, daily use has been made.

Film Service

Through a contract with the Great Falls Public Library and with the use of funds from Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act, film service is provided to every public library in the state. Last year a total of 47,996 people attended the 1,550 showings. The collection of films now totals 236. The film service is used as a valuable adjunct to the public libraries' adult education program and is a successful means of stimulating interest in reading.

Consultative Services

Librarians in the State Library are frequently called upon to advise librarians and trustees on administrative and policy matters concerning the operation and the improvement of services of Montana's libraries. During the past year, the staff has made 120 consultative visits, giving on-the-job help with library problems; held 286 conferences with groups and individuals; held 1,254 telephone conferences on library matters; attended 128 meetings with a variety of groups, at many of which a staff member was guest speaker. Of principle concern at most of these visits was information on extending service from the cities into the surrounding counties, or in the possibilities of membership in an established federation of libraries.

The State Library has cooperated with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and with the University of Montana in presenting a series of full day institutes for public and school librarians and for trustees and the members of city and county government. Three workshops on story telling were also offered in three communities. The regular meetings of the librarians in the federations of libraries are workshop meetings. Members of the State Library staff attend the majority of these and take an active part.

The State Library is a clearing house for job placement and maintains a file of applications and lists of positions open for the public libraries in the state. This service should be enlarged to include all types of libraries. There is need, too, for an improved program for recruitment to the profession and the encouragement of scholarships for library education.

PUBLICATIONS

The State Library publishes a quarterly, **Montana Libraries**, and a monthly **Montana Newsletter**, which is mailed regularly to librarians, trustees, members of governing bodies, Friends of the library, newspapers, radio and TV stations and to all other state libraries. The **Library Directory**, which includes all types of libraries, is published annually. Special publications last year included **A Time for Great Things; Montana's**

Plan for Total Library Development, which gives a glowing report of progress over the past ten years and an outline of the exciting plans under the new titles of L.S.C.A. Published too were a brochure explaining the new service to the blind and physically handicapped and an updating of Library Laws of Montana.

A total of 193,892 items were mailed during fiscal '68.

STATE LIBRARY LEGISLATION

The 1967 Legislature enacted three laws that have considerable significance for libraries:

A new law for the establishment and operation of public libraries, which applies to either city or county government. This is an updating of two earlier laws, one for cities and one for counties which were repealed in favor of a uniform law for both types of public libraries.

A law creating a state publications library dis-

tribution center as a division of the state library. Copies of all state documents are now required to be deposited in the state library for distribution to selected depository libraries, with two copies kept in the State Library for loan.

A law providing for interstate library compacts. Bordering states have this identical law which will make it possible to cooperate in regional networks of library services as these are developed.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE DOCUMENTS

The 1967 Legislature passed a law which created as a division of the State Library a state publication distribution center and gave the State Library Commission the responsibility for making such rules and regulations as are necessary to the establishment of an orderly depository library system.

Letters were sent to all offices of government including a copy of the new law, the larger li-

braries in the state were canvassed, rules and standards were adopted and the service was instituted on January 1, 1968.

As of July 1, 1968, a total of 749 documents have been received and distributed to depository libraries. Two copies of each publication are kept by the State Library and are available for loan. A list is in preparation covering this period and annual lists will be available in the future.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

Since 1957, Montana has been participating with the federal government in a plan for library development, with funds provided under the Library Services and Construction Act. Title I of the Act provides for Public Library Service in accordance with a state plan approved by the Commissioner of Education.

Montana's Plan specifies: strengthening of the State Library and developing large systems of libraries, which are called federations in Montana.

Since the passage of the Library Services and Construction Act, the State Library has grown to a gratifying degree. The book collection of approximately 26,000 has increased to over 100,000, the staff has grown considerably and the move to Helena to larger quarters has increased space from 900 to 25,000 square feet. Consultative, reference and loan services have been vastly improved and the State Library has been able to assume its role of leadership in the library development program for the state.

Five strong libraries have been designated to serve as Centers for federations of libraries. It is possible that as the plan develops, the state will be divided into six large regions and through shared resources be able to provide library service of high quality to all residents. Where the present federations exist, and where the patrons have had easy access to a wide variety of books, library use has spiraled.

Five new counties have joined systems of libraries as of July 1, 1968, and will provide local funds for their share of the support of the federation program: Teton County will be a part of the Great Falls Federation; Rosebud County is now a member of the Sagebrush Federation and Madison, Jefferson and Beaverhead will support the Big Sky Federation of Libraries, with the Helena Public Library as its Center. A demonstration in Yellowstone County by the Billings Public Library ended in July and the Board of County Commissioners there refused to support the program. Demonstrations into adjacent counties will

be instituted in the near future and improved service with the Billings Public Library as the Center, will be established for the surrounding rural areas.

Demonstrations in all fifty-six counties have not been possible as yet, since funds are limited but as each successive demonstration receives

local support, funds are released to demonstrate in new areas. With the incentive and the interest that has been generated by the existing successful cooperative systems, there is every assurance that other counties will join in the Plan as we are able to offer help and that good state-wide library service can be a reality.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

Title II was incorporated into the Library Services and Construction Act in 1964 and provides matching grants for public library construction. Nine library buildings have been built or remodeled, with two more in the planning process for the current fiscal year: Miles City, Sidney, Glasgow, Wolf Point, Great Falls, Billings, Kalispell, Valier and Sheridan. Baker and Eureka have applied for assistance and have been approved, subject to favorable action by Congress on the appropriations for fiscal 1969.

There is need for new quarters in many other areas in the State. As the program continues, and

as local funds are forthcoming, every library should be able to have new and spacious quarters.

A new State Library building could be built with Title II funds and a state appropriation. The State Library is at present housed in rented quarters, far removed from the Capitol and the offices of government. A new library building located on the corner of 6th and Montana would make possible greatly improved services to government and also effect a considerable saving in rental costs to the State.

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

Communications network: LSCA Title III funds in the current biennium have been used to strengthen the services of all libraries in the state by speeding up inter-library loans, and opening up the existing strong reference collections for general use. Telephones are installed in all except the smallest libraries in the state, in all academic and special libraries, and in some of the school libraries. The state tele-communications network permits outgoing calls from the State Library to all locations within Montana, and the State Library's In-Wats line permits public libraries throughout the state to telephone their requests to the State Library without payment of a toll charge.

Present regulations at the State Library require that all community requests come through the local public library; schools without adequate library services and individuals whose personal needs are not met by local public libraries thus have access to the resources at the state level. Where public libraries participate in federations, requests are channeled through the federation headquarters, in order that local resources may

be used first.

Material not available at the State Library is searched at the University of Montana Library, or at other centers in the state when appropriate, again by telephone, so that frequently requests made in the morning can be filled by afternoon. Requests which cannot be answered in Montana may be referred to the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center in Seattle, making available to Montanans the resources of more than forty of the largest library collections in the region. In 1967-68, 1,279 requests were received at the State Library by telephone from other libraries in Montana. At the same time, mail requests for service did not diminish.

The State Library's In-Wats line, originally leased for 15 hours per month, is now in use more than 24 hours monthly. While the telephone is presently considered our most efficient means of communication between libraries, teletype and facsimile transmission networks are in experimental use in other states, and will be considered as Montana continues to develop its network.

Pilot studies: At the invitation of the League of Women Voters in Missoula, and with the full cooperation of all libraries in the city and county, a pilot study was undertaken to determine possible ways of coordinating local library resources. The study, scheduled for completion late in 1968, is expected to identify specific areas of cooperation and to suggest a plan for liaison between libraries for most effective and equitable means of using the collections of the public, school, university, and special libraries to meet the needs of the total community. James Marvin, Librarian of the Topeka, Kansas, Public Library, was engaged for the study.

In-Service Training and Continuing Education:

The State Library has sponsored or participated in workshops and programs at the regional and state level for staff members from all types of libraries, and for public library trustees. State Library staff participated in the Reference and Library Development Institutes held at the University of Montana in July-August 1968, which were attended by public, school, and college librarians. The State Library, working with the Committee on Local History Sources of the Montana Library Association, has scheduled a series

of workshops across the state in October, 1968, for public and school librarians, teachers, and laymen interested in collecting and making accessible materials on local history in the library.

Advisory Council: Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act requires the appointment of an Advisory Council to recommend programs of action to the governing body of the State Library agency. Accordingly, the Montana Library Commission has appointed such a council with the following members:

Senator William Bertsche, Jr.; Mr. John Cross, Board of Institutions; Miss Marie Mastorovich, School Library Consultant; Mr. Tony Persha, President, Montana Association for the Blind; Mrs. Max Thornton, Library patrons; Mr. Earle Thompson, Dean of Library Services, University of Montana, State Library Commission; Mr. Whitney Smith, Historical Society.

In addition, staff of the State Library regularly confer with librarians from units in the University system, in schools, and in public libraries across the state—and as well with personnel in state libraries in neighboring states (since Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana have identical enabling interstate library compact legislation) in constant planning for better interlibrary service.

STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES

Title IV A of the Library Services and Construction Act authorizes funds for services to the custodial institutions of the state. The first year, fiscal '67, only planning money for the new title was appropriated and this made surveys and studies of the library situation in each institution possible.

We found that library service was very nearly non-existent and that while there was great interest on the part of the directors of each institution in securing service, no item in the current budget provided funds for library purposes.

It was the consensus of the Commission and the Advisory Council, which includes representation of the State Board of Institutions that the State Library should provide service for the institutions and that all state money necessary to match the federal grants should be requested in the State Library budget. The institutions will continue to support their school program and their professional li-

braries but the new services to the residents of institutions will be provided by the State Library. Thus existing resources of staff and materials can be shared.

After thorough study and the evaluation of plans in other states with good programs for institutional library service, we decided that some aspects of the plan in vogue in the state of Washington could be best adapted for Montana's needs. The Washington State Library contracts with strong public libraries to extend services to state institutions in the area and underwrites costs of the added service.

During the past year, library service has been initiated to some degree in every institution. Contracts are in effect with the Great Falls Public Library, the Flathead County Library in Kalispell, the Helena Public Library and the Miles City Public Library to provide services to the State Institutions located in or near each city. No strong

library is located near the prison, the Warm Springs State Hospital and the Galen State Hospital so those three institutions are being served directly from the State Library.

We are pleased to present the following report of progress to date:

Warm Springs State Hospital. The average number of residents totals 1,428, with 578 people employed. Here we had an opportunity to make dramatic changes. The new recreation building provided charming quarters for library service for the patients. Mr. James Flick was employed as a full time librarian, new shelves, table, chairs and desks were purchased and a collection of 3,000 carefully chosen books for all ages was brought over from the State Library. The library is open every morning and afternoon and use is very good indeed.

In July, a new service was instituted when books were delivered to the closed wards by an assistant. This program can be considerably developed as time and funds permit. Mr. Flick reports that there is much interest and appreciation on the part of the patients and that each month the number of patrons and the amount of use increases to a substantial degree.

The professional library is also in need of much improvement. It will not be possible to effect much that needs doing for the staff until the new program for the patients is considerably advanced. This will be true in every institution, but we will be generous with the State Library collection for general library service.

Montana State Prison, Deer Lodge. There is an average of 536 residents here, with 194 people employed. For many years, the State Library has been the source of service by mail to the many inmates who have requested books. This service continues and our statistics show that in a six month period, 131 prisoners wrote 680 letters and that 2,040 books were mailed in answer to these requests.

In March of 1968, we sent over a tempting array of 3,000 books for a library to take the place of the large accumulation of outdated and uninteresting gift books that earlier crowded the shelves. At that time we were dependent upon the services of one of the prisoners to deliver the books to the cells in response to requests from a prepared list of holdings. This collection is being

augmented by an additional 500 volumes very soon. Even though the prisoners were not allowed to come to the library books were immediately in great demand. Every book has had brisk circulation and the average use is about 90 a day.

Now we shall have an even better situation. We have had the agreement of Warden Ellsworth that if we provide a librarian, a walk-in library for the residents is possible. As of September 1, 1968, James Moody will start services as librarian and Montana will have its first walk-in library for the prison. The present quarters are far from ideal, but with new shelves and tables, they can be considerably improved. It is our hope that as the service proves its worth, better quarters will be provided and the library will become the heart of the rehabilitation program of the prison.

A collection of 100 books for staff use has been loaned. This will be a changing collection at regular intervals.

Some time ago, we received a letter from a grateful patron who had served his time in the prison. We feel that he has made an effective plea for the support of this program:

Mrs. Longworth,

You may not recognize the name signed to this letter. I was one of the people getting books from the State Library while I was in the prison at Deer Lodge.

There was no way to do it while in the prison (due to mail restrictions) so I would like to thank you now for setting up the book withdrawal set-up for the people in the prison.

There are a number of things said about that place in the papers, etc., up there to the effect that it is some sort of rehabilitational institution. This, at best, would be far from correct. It is far more of a corruptional institution than a correctional institution. They just don't have the physical plant to serve the purpose they would like to serve. One of the major problems in that place (one that breeds many problems) is a loss of contact with the outside world. Many of the guys there reach the point where newspapers and news in general doesn't interest them at all. They live in their own little world bounded by those walls and nothing happening outside has any real relevancy.

This problem has been alleviated considerably by your library service. Reading contemporary literature (which the library in the prison has very little of) helps to create and maintain interest in the world around the reader. It gives them something to think about and talk about. Features that are much needed there. Of course, it is not possible to do much reading without doing some learning too. The educational level is not high in any prison so this helps too. I know personally of a good number of people that have started on courses of education or had their interest inspired in an occupational field by material from your library. Material of that nature (current material, that is) had been virtually unobtainable there. In my own opinion, the state of Montana is getting a higher return on their money with the money spent sending the books to the prison than they do with any other category of expenditure at the prison. I would like to add—you made my time much easier to do.

On behalf of many others as well as myself—thank you.

Sincerely,

Galen State Hospital: Average number of residents, 137; employees, 151, plus 95 residents in the retarded unit and 22 employees for these patients.

Because the existing collection was in a good state of repair and was supplemented by a very generous supply of paper-backs, no new books were supplied to this institution. A part time librarian takes the books to the wards at regular intervals and keeps the library open for an hour each morning and afternoon. Chief need here was for better lighting for the library and Dr. Knight arranged to have this taken care of.

There is need for a weeding job of the outdated gift books that make up the collection, new books to stimulate reading interest and more time each day for the librarian to spend with the patients. The need here was not as immediate as in most of the other institutions but this hospital will be our first concern this coming year.

The Helena Public Library will serve the Mountain View Girl's School, Boulder River School and the Children's Home at Twin Bridges.

Mountain View Girl's School. Average num-

ber of residents, 49; average number employed, 44.

Weekly bookmobile service will be given here to provide the girls with access to a wide variety of good reading. Each cottage now has a generous collection of paper-backs and these will rotate among the cottages as they are finished. Professional personnel from the Helena Public Library will pay regular visits to give book talks and present films. Volunteer groups will be encouraged to help with this type of service, which will surely stimulate greater interest in reading.

The school collection is housed in spacious quarters, large enough to make room for deposit collections chosen from the bookmobile. There is need for a full time librarian, new shelving and furniture to make the library quarters accessible each day and inviting and attractive to visit. The girls are poor readers and have need of carefully chosen books that are easy but interesting to them at their age level. The right books can do much to assist in a program of rehabilitation and the new services are designed to work toward this goal.

Boulder River School. Average number of residents, 860; number of employees, 290, with 45 professionals.

Space for library purposes is practically nonexistent here, so for a beginning, bookmobile service will probably be the main source of supply. The school library has some new titles which were received under Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; the older collections need weeding and organizing. First needs for good service are for space and personnel.

During the past year, talking book machines and records have been provided for the cottages, the bookmobile has visited the institution and consultative visits have been made to determine how service can best be given. In this institution with the largest number of residents and with needs for very special material, more staff is essential to making the program succeed.

There is little available here for the professional library. This service too, must be developed.

Montana Children's Center. 139 average number of residents; 59 employees.

Again the lack of space is a deterrent to establishing library service here. Schoolroom collections provide some small service but the books in the rooms are gift books, poorly chosen and in poor condition.

Bookmobile service has been instituted here and a good selection of juvenile paper-backs are now in each cottage so that there is access to reading material. This institution needs space, staff and a permanent collection of books, invitingly displayed and easily accessible.

Here, too, the staff is ill-supplied with professional journals and books that are so essential to the operation of a good program.

The Miles City Public Library will serve the school for boys.

Pine Hills School for Boys. Average number of residents, 144; average number of employees, 97.

Here again the survey showed almost a total lack of library service. Some few gift books had been placed in the school library but not circulated because of lack of supervision in the cottages. The teacher-librarian spends only two periods in the day in the school library, which is inadequately stocked to take care of the teaching needs.

A small start has been made toward improved services. Weekly bookmobile service has been started, a collection of interesting paper-backs placed in each cottage and films from the state public library film collection have been shared. There have been consultative visits with the staff, to discuss future plans and to provide workshops for the selection of books tailored to suit the needs of the boys.

Here, first purchase was new shelving for the Miles City Public Library to make space for the special collection of books that will be used for the regular visits of the bookmobile.

Staff needs are great, too, and future plans must include a far more adequate professional library.

The Flathead County Library at Kalispell will serve the **Swan River Youth Camp**, through bookmobile, the deposits of books and magazines and with film showings at regular intervals. We have no record of the number of residents or employees but as the camp is better established, services

will be provided. Good paper-backs will be available and an organized library collection.

The Flathead County Library also serves the **Montana Veterans' Home** in Columbia Falls. Here there are an average of 47 residents and 18 employees. The survey showed a large collection of old and obsolete gift books, ill suited in intent to the patients' needs. A revolving collection of large print books and current periodicals have been supplied, plus machines and talking books for those who are visually handicapped. The library staff, working with volunteer groups, will provide individual service to the residents through reading aloud and with story hours and films.

The Great Falls Public Library is serving the **Center for the Aged** at Lewistown. Here the average number of residents is 145, with 24 employees. Mrs. Alma Jacobs of the Great Falls Public Library presents this excellent report:

During 1967-1968, a start was made toward a program of providing library services from the Great Falls Public Library to the Montana Center for the Aged at Lewistown. Books and reading are not a part of the program for residents at the Center.

The first step taken was to interview Mr. John Plovanic, the Superintendent, to get permission to make a visit to the institution, and to deposit a small collection of books, and to present some kind of reading program for the residents.

Mr. Plovanic feels that the senility of the residents precludes any interest in books. However, he agreed to letting us try to see what kind of response the residents might give to books and some kind of library program.

At the end of April, we took a collection of large prints over to the Center. The books were on long term loan from the Montana State Library. The titles were hand picked to include books of interest to the residents. These books were arranged attractively on the shelves of the two large living room-reception room type areas.

The superintendent also agreed to let us experiment with a book program. All of the residents who were ambulatory, and who showed any interest at all, were invited to hear a book talk. The librarian decided to use some poetry — to see if they could recall poems they had learned long ago, and to see if reading poetry

aloud would remind them of poems they had learned long ago. When the librarian read a few poems, many of the residents brightened with interest. She asked them to recite poetry they remembered. A few responded with pleasure. One woman refused to recite a poem, but she said, "I keep my poetry right here," and pointed to her heart. They showed such an interest in trying to recall poetry, and seemed so pleased to have it read aloud, that it seemed certain that it should be included in any future reading aloud sessions. Next, the librarian read "The Rural Telephone" from Hughie Call's *The Golden Fleece*. After the reading she asked the residents to recall their experiences with rural telephones. They were very articulate with their reminiscences and seemed to enjoy the session. Sister Carmelita, librarian at St. Leo's High School in Lewistown, had brought her student library assistants to the program. They wanted to hear a reading aloud session, with the thought in mind of doing similar sessions at the Center as a library project. The residents seemed to enjoy the presence of the young people as much as the program itself. It is certain that a book oriented program can be meaningful to some of the residents of the Center. For the coming year, the Great Falls Public Library should change the collections at the Center more frequently. A regular schedule of book talks, reading aloud sessions, and other book oriented programs should be planned for the Center. Some personal reading services should be planned—possibly with the young people from St. Leo's reading aloud to individual residents, or other volunteers in the Lewistown community performing the same services.

Any program of library service to the Montana Center for the Aged will have to be carried out with patience and ingenuity. The program will have to be highly individualized, thus making personal reading services a very important part of the program.

The Great Falls Public Library will also serve **The School for the Deaf and Blind**. The yearly report follows:

During 1967-1968, the Great Falls Public Library participated in Montana's plan for total library service for the state, as outlined by the Montana State Library and supported by the Montana Library Association. To supplement existing library services to students and teachers

at the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, the Great Falls Public Library embarked on an enlarged program of service to the school.

The Library's bookmobile that travels to outlying areas of the city of Great Falls has visited the School on a regular basis for the past twelve years. The children are taught to use the traveling branch and are encouraged to visit the main library downtown. There exists between the School and the Library a close working relationship in regard to library services. At one time a professionally trained catalog librarian who was deaf was a member of the Library Staff. It was very helpful to have her scheduled—in addition to her regular duties—as the readers' advisor on the bookmobile visits to the School. Bookmobile visits are made to the School once a week. There is opportunity for each class to visit the unit and select their books. The blind students visit the bookmobile also.

In line with the Montana State Library's steps toward improved and expanded services to the physically handicapped, the Great Falls Public Library has increased its services to the School this past year. The expanded services have included the following:

1. The Montana State Library purchased approximately \$3,000 worth of books to be added to the Great Falls Public Library collection for use by students at Montana School for the Deaf and Blind.
2. Books were selected, ordered and processed at the library and added to the shelves of the School Library.
3. Books were lent to the School for use on a long-term basis.
4. A member of the Great Falls Public Library Reference Department staff served as consultant to the School librarian in the areas of work simplification, book selection aids, and technical processes.

These additional services were designed to improve the effectiveness of the School Library through cooperation with the Great Falls Public Library and the Montana State Library.

A child with a loss of hearing or sight may lack certain environmental experiences which are important in a well-rounded education. The library can offer many learning experiences and broaden the horizons of these children.

The deaf students' language skills suffer because of the limited contact with the spoken language. A library which has the materials that meet the students' interest levels can instill a love of reading that will provide greater oral and writing comprehension.

The blind or partially sighted student can also derive immeasurable benefits from good reading material. Limited reference materials in particular have greatly hindered the educational program at the School. A library for the blind should offer books in braille, large print and regular print. Many visually handicapped students can utilize visual aids to use regular print material.

It is a constant challenge to broaden the students' concepts. Reading is an integral part of any educational program, and so, it is particularly fitting that the resources of all libraries be called upon to improve the School's resources.

The books purchased with funds from the State Library were carefully selected to fill many gaps in the libraries at the School for the Deaf and Blind. These libraries have been neglected in the past, although the present administration is attempting to bring the libraries up to certification standards. The books on long-term loan to the collection will be a big step in this direction.

The Deaf and Blind School libraries for the deaf and blind are separate, as are all the facilities for educating two entirely different types of handicapped children. The library for the deaf has a full time librarian, who holds the B.S. degree in Library Science from Gallaudet College in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bass has worked as part time librarian at the New Mexico School for the Deaf. She organized the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind Library on an ESEA Title II grant during the summer of 1966. She has been employed on a full time basis since the fall of 1967.

There are about 5,000 titles in the library for the deaf; 2,000 fiction and 3,000 non-fiction. One of their main deficiencies is in the area of history. The budget for the library is not specified in the general budget.

The library for the blind does not employ a full time librarian, but they hope to in the future. The book collection is very small, with approximately 150 braille fiction titles, 50 braille non-

fiction, 50 large print titles plus a small collection of Title II books.

The library for the blind is deficient in most areas, but particularly in the area of reference material. There is approximately \$1,000 for the library fund, but this also includes audio visual materials and is subject to other demands that may arise.

The future plans for the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind include many plans for expansion. The first building to be constructed will be a badly needed library-media center for the blind department. The construction is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1968. Inter-library cooperation will be a great boon in this planned program of expansion.

It is the educational objective of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind to transfer the children enrolled to a public school program in their own home communities or in Great Falls by the completion of the ninth grade. It is very important that the students have access to adequate library resources to aid them in preparation for public school enrollment. After the student is enrolled in a public school, the residential school is still responsible for providing special materials needed by the students. The public school libraries will not have all the tapes, large print and braille books which the institutional school provides. Inter-library cooperation is extremely important under this program. The students of the School for the Deaf and Blind must become familiar with the public library facilities as part of training in the use of expanded reference materials.

Bookmobile service is now provided for the School. It could be more extensively used if the faculty at the School could be made more aware of the potential sources of services provided by the Public Library. A librarian from the Public Library staff should discuss the program with them during the orientation meetings held at the beginning of the school year. More educational records, tapes, audio materials could be added to the bookmobile collection for use of the blind students.

The following statistics indicate costs of providing library service to the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind from the Great Falls Public Library during the 1967-1968 school year:

Salaries for bookmobile personnel prorated	\$ 760.00
Costs for processing materials prorated	\$ 2,408.00
Costs for books (including \$3,000 for books from the Montana State Library).....	\$ 7,500.00
Consultant's services	\$,500.00
TOTAL	\$11,168.00

For the coming year, the first steps taken during the last school year should be enlarged upon. The bookmobile service to the School from the Great Falls Public Library will be continued. A regular program of in-service training could be offered to the library staffs in the two libraries at the School. The collection at the School can

be expanded with more long-term loan collections. The faculty can be encouraged to make more use of references services. Students will be encouraged to make visits to the main Library.

The above reports certainly show progress and establish too the long way that we need to go to accomplish the goal of good library service for this segment of our population. First efforts must of necessity be channeled into providing service for the residents and assisting in every possible way in a program of rehabilitation. There must also be all out effort to provide resources for the professional staff and help in the in-service training program for the many staff members who need further education in the very special skills required to work effectively with the residents in all of the institutions.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

In November, 1967, a completely new kind of library collection arrived at the Montana State Library. Three thousand two hundred talking book records, which had been shipped from the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., were unloaded and shelved as the initial step in the State Library becoming a regional library for the blind and physically handicapped on January 1, 1968.

With the passage of the Amendments of 1966 to the Library Services and Construction Act a new title was added authorizing payment to states for library service to the physically handicapped including the blind. Title IV-B broadened the category of eligible users to include those unable to read or use conventionally printed materials. Upon the enactment of this legislation the Montana State Library began to make plans to provide this service from its headquarters in Helena. Previously the State Library had contracted with the Seattle Public Library for the Blind to furnish the talking book records and the talking book machines were distributed by the Division of Blind Services of the Welfare Department. The machines are now also located at the State Library.

The reading materials for the blind and physically handicapped are provided by the U. S. Government through the Library of Congress to the regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped. Those who are eligible for this service are those with the inability to hold a book or

magazine, to turn pages, and to see the print clearly and comfortably for a reasonable length of time without special aids or devices other than regular eyeglasses. Some examples of physical handicaps where muscle or nerve deterioration or paralysis might be present are: cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, infantile paralysis, myasthenia gravis and diplegia.

An individual wishing to apply for this library service should secure a brief statement describing the characteristics of his physical disability and certifying his eligibility from such competent authority as a doctor, optometrist, registered nurse, professional staff member of a hospital or other institution or agency, or in the absence of any of these from a professional librarian. In cases of total blindness a statement signed by a responsible member of the community is acceptable. Library service to an individual begins when the Montana State Library receives the certification of disability. There is no charge for the service and the books and machines are sent postage free to and from the borrower.

When an individual has established his eligibility for service, the State Library will send catalogs which list the talking books. From these the reader may select a generous amount of books that he wishes to read. The State Library will send three or more books in the initial ship-

ment and as each book is returned, another choice will be sent, thus assuring that the reader is never without reading material. Talking Book Topics, a printed list of current titles, is sent bi-monthly to all Talking Book readers so that new titles can be selected and added to the lists which are already on file.

The book collection consists of talking books, books on tape and large print books. The volumes to be recorded are selected by the Library of Congress with the advice of committees composed of librarians, book critics and blind readers in all walks of life. Recognizing that the blind public is a cross section of society with tastes varying from best sellers and detective stories to the classics, biography and philosophy the selection available is as varied as that a good public library offers. Children's and young people's books are also represented in the collection. Braille books are available through the Seattle Public Library for the Blind, 425 Harvard Avenue North, and request for these can be sent directly to that address.

The State Library will deliver a talking book machine when an application is made and eligibility established. The machine may be kept as long as a disability lasts, and should be returned to the State Library if there is need of repair and a new machine will be issued. Every public li-

brary will have a demonstration machine which can be borrowed in case of emergency. The Telephone Pioneers, highly skilled technicians from the Bell Telephone system, service and repair all talking book machines when they are returned to the State Library in Helena. The Pioneers volunteer their time to keep the talking book machines in excellent repair.

Records of blind readers who were using the service were transferred to the State Library late in December and service to them has continued uninterrupted. Ten thousand brochures describing the program and providing information for applying have been prepared by the State Library and distributed widely throughout the State. The State Library has also enlisted the aid of service clubs, librarians and interested organizations in local communities to assure participation in the program by all eligible persons.

Response to the new service is gratifying: 692 blind or physically handicapped readers have borrowed 14,450 books since January 1st, when we became the center. One hundred and forty-five of these readers are new.

The Seattle Library for the Blind, with whom we contract for Braille readers, reports that 50 blind readers borrowed 770 books in Braille during the last fiscal year.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR 1969-1971 BIENNIUM

To maintain the on-going program of the Montana State Library Commission and to develop services under the new titles of the Library Services and Construction Act, a total of \$326,358.00 is requested for fiscal 1970; \$342,296.00 for fiscal 1971 from the general fund:

	1970	1971
Administration of State Library services	\$170,550.00	\$173,693.00
Interlibrary cooperation	66,792.00	72,147.00
Service to state institutions	57,334.00	62,689.00
Service to the blind and physically handicapped	31,682.00	33,767.00
Totals	<u>\$326,358.00</u>	<u>\$342,296.00</u>

The following chart shows the amount specified in the Library Services and Construction Act for each year for each new title and the amount needed to match and earn the federal funds:

	1970		1971	
	Federal	State	Federal	State
Title III—Interlibrary cooperation	\$66,792.00	\$66,792.00	\$72,147.00	\$72,147.00
Title IV A—Service to state institutions	66,792.00	57,334.00	72,147.00	62,689.00
Title IV B—Service to the blind and physically handicapped	37,409.00	31,682.00	39,494.00	33,767.00

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended: that an adequate budget be provided to permit the State Library to fulfill all of the appropriate functions now specified in the law and that the amount be sufficient to permit Montana to develop services to state institutions, to the blind and physically handicapped and to all libraries in the state through inter-library cooperation;

That the Legislature take favorable action on the measure of library legislation as proposed by the Montana Library Association;

That an appropriation for a State Library building be provided, which will permit the state to participate in funds available under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS
STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

1945-1947 Biennium

	1946-46	1946-47
Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00
Salary of Assistant.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Books, Periodicals and Binding.....	4,000.00	4,300.00
Supplies.....	500.00	1,000.00
Equipment.....	600.00	200.00
Travel Expense of Secretary.....	1,000.00	600.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
	Total for Biennium.....	\$ 20,000.00

1947-1949 Biennium

	1947-48	1948-49
Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 2,900.00
Salary of Assistant.....	1,810.00	1,870.00
Books, Periodicals and Binding.....	5,300.00	5,350.00
Supplies.....	1,140.00	1,140.00
Equipment.....	750.00	750.00
Travel.....	800.00	800.00
P.E.R.S.	216.08	55.90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 12,716.08	\$ 12,865.90
	Total for Biennium.....	\$ 25,581.98

1949-1951 Biennium

	1949-50	1950-51
Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00
Salaries of Assistants.....	4,205.00	4,425.00
Books, Periodicals and Binding.....	5,400.00	5,400.00
Travel.....	800.00	800.00
P.E.R.S.	303.12	324.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	600.00	600.00
Expenses.....	700.00	1,200.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 15,208.12	\$ 15,949.00
	Total for Biennium.....	\$ 31,157.12

1951-1953 Biennium

	1951-52	1952-53
Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00
Salaries of Assistants.....	4,800.00	4,800.00
Books, Periodicals and Binding.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Salaries of Temporary Employees.....	500.00	500.00
Travel.....	800.00	800.00
P.E.R.S.	212.00	344.12
Furniture and Fixtures.....	250.00	250.00
Expenses.....	500.00	695.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 14,562.00	\$ 14,889.72
	Total for Biennium.....	\$ 29,451.72

1953-1955 Biennium

	1953-54	1954-55
Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 3,800.00	\$ 3,800.00
Salaries of Assistants.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Books, Periodicals and Binding.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Salaries of Temporary Employees.....	500.00	500.00
Travel.....	700.00	700.00
P.E.R.S.	216.00	216.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	360.00	360.00
Expenses.....	1,100.00	1,100.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 15,676.00	\$ 15,676.00
Total for Biennium.....		\$ 31,352.00

1955-1957 Biennium

	1955-56	1956-57
Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 14,500.00	\$ 14,500.00
P.E.R.S.	493.00	493.00
Miscellaneous and Operation.....	2,664.00	2,664.00
Capital Outlay.....	3,850.00	3,850.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 21,507.00	\$ 21,507.00
Total for Biennium.....		\$ 43,014.00

1957-1959 Biennium

	1957-58	1958-59
Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 17,940.00	\$ 17,940.00
Social Security.....	425.00	425.00
P.E.R.S.	673.00	673.00
Services to the Blind.....	3,600.00	3,600.00
Repairs and Replacements.....	200.00	200.00
Operation.....	4,035.00	4,035.00
Capital Outlay.....	4,300.00	4,300.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 31,173.00	\$ 31,173.00
Total for Biennium.....		\$ 62,346.00

1959-1961 Biennium

	1959-60	1960-61
P.E.R.S. and Social Security.....	\$ 1,097.00	\$ 1,097.00
Salaries and Wages.....	17,940.00	17,940.00
Services to the Blind.....	3,600.00	3,600.00
Repairs and Replacements.....	200.00	200.00
Operation.....	4,035.00	4,035.00
Capital Outlay.....	12,400.00	12,400.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 39,272.00	\$ 39,272.00
Total for Biennium.....		\$ 78,544.00

1961-1963 Biennium

	1961-62	1962-63
Operation.....	\$ 27,735.00	\$ 27,735.00
Capital.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Library Services to the Blind.....	3,600.00	3,600.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 46,335.00	\$ 46,335.00
	Total for Biennium.....	\$ 92,670.00

1963-1965 Biennium

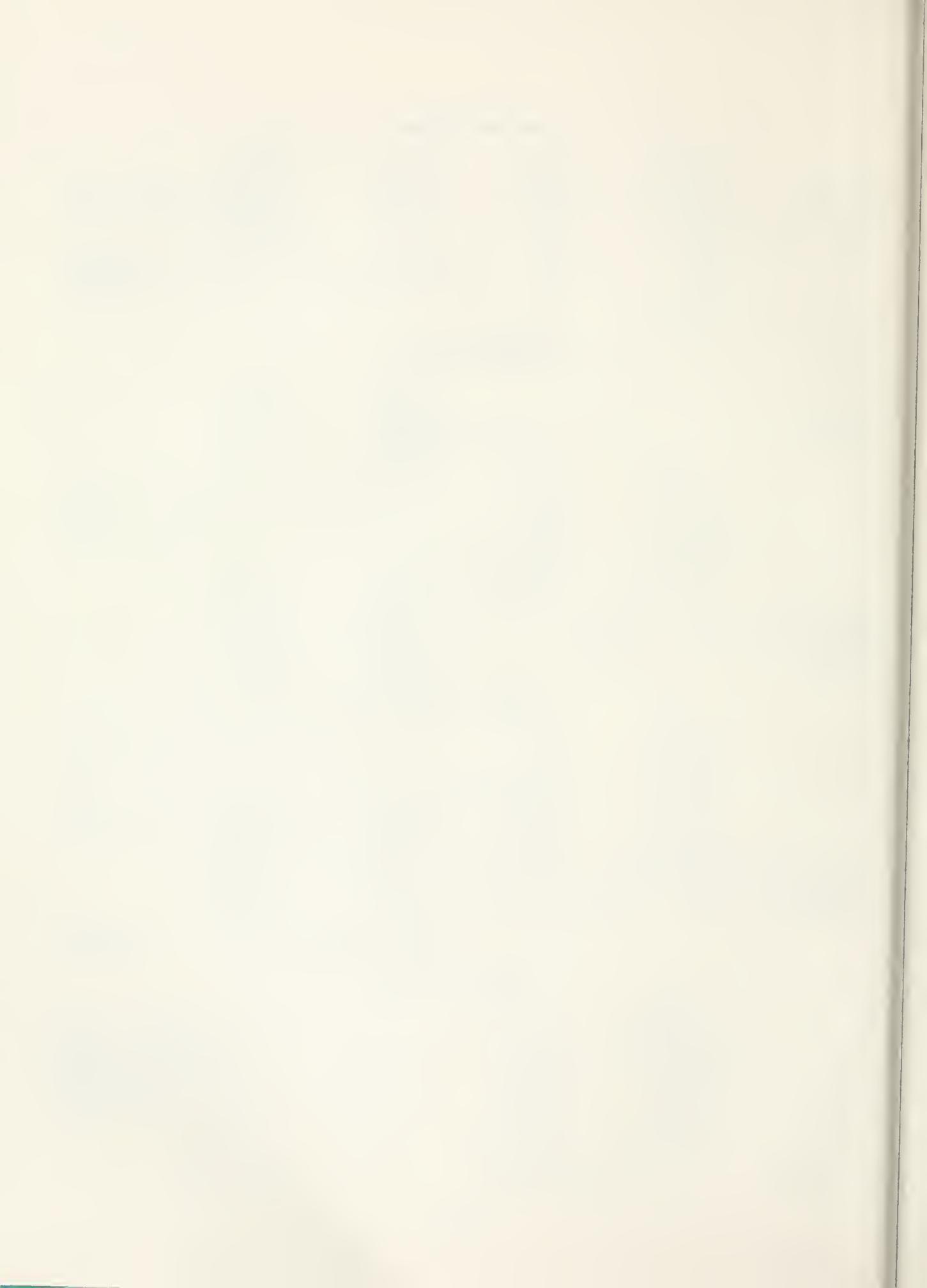
	1963-64	1964-65
Operation.....	\$ 36,994.00	\$ 36,994.00
Capital.....	16,000.00	16,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 52,994.00	\$ 52,994.00
	Total for Biennium.....	\$105,988.00

1965-1967 Biennium

	1965-66	1966-67
Salary of Agency Head.....	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 9,500.00
Capital.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Operation.....	40,500.00	40,500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
	Total for Biennium.....	\$150,000.00

1967-1969 Biennium

	1967-68	1968-69
Salary of Agency Head.....	\$ 10,500.00	\$ 11,000.00
Personal Services.....	38,790.00	38,700.00
Operation and Capital.....	50,711.00	50,300.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
	Total for Biennium.....	\$200,000.00





Man's activities may fall into new patterns, but his conception of the world and the universe will be as new each year as the discoveries of science. His habits of work and play will be altered by electronics, but his concerns will remain constant. He will still need love and security; he will seek for identity and fulfillment; he will still wonder about the meaning of his own and all existence. Though he may die without realizing it, the answers he is seeking are in books.

Margaret Edwards in
The Library Quarterly, January, 1968 issue





